

EDITED BY
WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH,
AND BEVERLY TUCKER.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.
MAY 9, 1854.

GEORGE W. MEASON is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements, in Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria.

O. H. P. STEWART is our authorized agent for collecting accounts due this office, and obtaining new subscribers in Virginia.

MR. GEORGE E. FRENCH, bookseller, King street, Alexandria, is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions. Single numbers can be procured at his counter every morning.

MR. E. K. LUNDY, bookseller, Bridge street, Georgetown, will act as agent for the Sentinel in receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

JAMESTOWN ASSOCIATION.—Persons wishing to procure tickets for the Jamestown celebration can obtain them from C. W. C. Dunnington, esq., at the Capitol; from the members of the Executive Committee; and from the proprietor of the United States Hotel.

JAMESTOWN CELEBRATION.

The landing at Jamestown, Virginia, will be celebrated by a dinner at the United States Hotel, on Saturday next, at eight o'clock.

The Rev. T. B. Balch will deliver the annual address, which will be followed by speeches and sentiments suitable to the occasion, culled by the music of the Marine Band, which has been engaged for the evening. It is earnestly hoped that those who feel an interest in rescuing from oblivion the history of the first settlement, and the sufferings and triumphs of the first settlers, will aid the Jamestown Society of Washington in the first step to carry out a most praiseworthy undertaking which has been already too long delayed.

Tickets can be procured at the United States Hotel, or from the members of the executive committee.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Douglas presented a memorial, signed by five hundred and four clergymen of the northwestern States, protesting against the Nebraska bill. In presenting this memorial, he took occasion to notice and repel some unfounded imputations lately placed upon his conduct and motives by some of the clergymen of the city of Chicago. The bill granting land for the benefit of the indigent insane was postponed till Wednesday next. A motion to proceed to the consideration of the Pacific railroad bill was, after debate, rejected—yeas 13, nays 24. The home-stead bill, coming up as the special order, was, upon motion, and after debate, postponed till Tuesday, of next week. The Senate then adjourned.

The House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Richardson, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and, after laying aside seventeen bills on the calendar, reached the bill, heretofore reported by Mr. Richardson from the Committee on Territories, organizing the governments of Nebraska and Kansas. Mr. Richardson then offered a substitute, being the Senate bill with the omission of what is known as the Clayton amendment, and containing several verbal amendments not touching the general principles of the measure. Mr. Hibbard made a speech in its advocacy, and Mr. Lyon opposed the bill. Mr. Ingersoll has the floor for today.

THE NEBRASKA BILL IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The proceedings of the House of Representatives, yesterday, were of an important and interesting character. The motion of Mr. Richardson, the chairman of the Territorial Committee, to go into Committee of the Whole on the Nebraska bill, of which he gave notice last week, was made, and, to the gratification of the friends and the chagrin of the enemies of the bill, the motion was carried by the decisive majority of twenty-one. Many regard this as a test vote; but whilst we cannot say that we altogether regard it as such, we at the same time look upon it as a decided indication in favor of the bill. All the bills that stood in the way of the consideration of this measure were set aside, and we may now expect to see it progress steadily to its final passage.

RADICALISM.

A great evil exists in this country, that manifests itself in many and most offensive forms. It shows itself in mobs; it shows itself in hatred of law, in opposition to true religion, in hostility to settled institutions, in the confounding of sexes, in outrages on property-holders, and in fomenting discord between classes. This great evil is radicalism. The idle and the crack-brained men of our own country, aided by run-mad scholars and incendiary and fanatical malcontents from abroad, are engaged in systematic efforts to propagate it.

One would suppose that the absurd opinions they hold, and the insane course they pursue, would be so revolting to good sensible people, that it would be impossible for them to obtain influence. It is, however, otherwise. They have influence, and great influence. They have a close compact organization. They vote together. They constitute a sort of balance-of-power party. They make their peculiar views and tenets superior to all political creeds and all political parties.

In a close contest between the regular political organizations of the country, they can almost dictate their own terms. Before they will agree to throw their influence in either scale, they exact pledges and promises. In the north (and to that section these people are confined) the anxiety of the two parties to succeed, and the restless ambition of candidates for office, induce them to seek the favor and support of these men, who are all abolitionists, or free-soilers, or both. In this way the whip party of the north has become abolitionized, and a large portion of the democracy have either caught the infection, or have been rendered so timid as to be afraid to express their opinions. The aggregate vote of these men, as compared with that of the regular parties of the country, is small and contemptible; but, holding the balance of power, and enabled oftentimes to decide close contests, they have obtained an influence that they do not deserve.

They have the sagacity to see that the two great parties stand in need sometimes of their help, and they keep banded together in order to be prepared for contingencies. If they were

separated and trampled upon, as they should be; if all their overtures were indignantly rejected, they would soon fall to pieces.

In some few congressional districts they outnumber the members of either party; and when such is the case, they invariably run and elect their own men. The compact organization of these people, their enthusiasm, their energy, and their perseverance, coupled with the fact that they have alternately acted as auxiliaries to the other parties, have all tended to infect numbers of original northern whigs and democrats with the taint of unsoundness. Not that those latter think them right, but they have fallen into the habit of acting and fraternizing with them.

It is high time that the sensible men of both parties at the north, who have suffered themselves to be managed and deluded by these people, should open their eyes. It is time that they should cease to court and caress them. It is time that they should utterly forsake and abandon them.

It is well for the peace of the country that the more prominent of the democratic statesmen of the free States have manfully, bravely, and nobly opposed themselves to these nefarious schemes and their nefarious schemes. With few exceptions, the democratic senators from the north are as hostile to these people as are the democratic senators from the south. We sincerely hope that the democratic representatives in the House of Representatives from the north will prove themselves as true, as faithful, and as independent when the Nebraska bill comes up. If they do, and if, when they return home, they shall manfully vindicate their action, then the death-knell of factionists, radicals, and abolitionists will be sounded.

The great aim and object of these people is to construe, pervert, and abuse the Constitution, as to break down the south. They desire to make southern people mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the northern people. They hate the south. They find an institution existing there that their own section formerly had, and which the rigor of their climate made it desirable to get rid of. They find an institution existing there that their ancestors founded, fostered, and fixed upon the south. They have made more by the slave-trade than southern men have made by the institution of slavery. They find the African in the south burnished into a shining and civilized man; they find him loving and beloved by his owner; they find him a useful laborer, in place of a wretched savage; they find, too, that they can no longer themselves profit by the slave-trade, since it is interdicted by the law, and they seek by all the means in their power to discredit and to abolish the institution of slavery. In order to do so, they endeavor to bring to bear on it distorted texts of scripture, maudlin sympathy, and overstrained and stupid considerations of philanthropy.

They forget, or do not choose to remember, the forlorn, hopeless, and helpless condition of the free blacks at their own doors. They do not bear in mind their own cruelty to these degraded people. They do not remember that those poor unfortunate beings suffer and starve, whenever they attempt to compete with white laborers.

They do not remember that, when sick, they have no one to take care of them; nor do they remember that when the slaves of the south are sick, infirm, and old, they have kind and sympathizing masters and mistresses to succor, help, comfort, and maintain them. How can sensible men, who pretend to respect the Constitution—who pretend to be Christians, philanthropists, and patriots—whether they be whigs or democrats, consent to ally themselves with so reckless and lawless a set of fanatics? Selfish, unprincipled demagogues may do it; but how men pretending to be good men and statesmen can do so, is more than we can comprehend.

The south asks nothing of the north but equality. The Constitution recognizes that equality. The two sections will be rendered happy and harmonious with that equality, and unhappy and unharmonious without it. Which will the good men of the country choose? Will they fling away the blessing of peace and union to get the curse of discord and disunion? For such is the alternative that radicals and abolitionists would force on them.

THE TRIBUNE AND ITS HATRED OF THE SOUTH.

The New York Tribune, whose hatred of southern people has grown into a disease, says that Kentucky has outstripped her neighbor, the Old Dominion, in the perpetration of outrages. It says that Virginia is content to imprison a woman for teaching black children, but that Kentucky approves of the murder of a school-teacher for chastising the son of a wealthy man. This is not the precise language, but it is the substance of the language of the Tribune.

Now, there was no statute in Virginia against educating blacks until some twelve or fifteen years ago, and there would not be at this time, had the abolitionists abstained from their officious interference in the matter of southern slavery. They sent hiring emissaries among the slaves to dissatisfy them with their condition and to incite them to rebellion. When these infamous wretches were driven from the State of Virginia, they adopted the plan of sending through the mail, to free negroes and to slaves, incendiary papers of the most exciting character. The cruelty of masters and the sufferings of slaves were depicted in terms well calculated to make an impression. Resistance was inculcated as a sacred duty.

The legislature, finding that decisive steps must be taken to arrest the evil, determined to strike at the root of it, and a law inhibiting the education of blacks was passed. But while it is unlawful to teach them to read and write, there is no law against teaching them orally. They are thus taught in Sunday schools all over the State. Every body in the State knows of the existence of the law. If it seems to be a hard law, the responsibility of it is with and on the foolish and wicked fanatics who sought to make mischief by their impudent officiousness. The female who opened the school for blacks knew the law. She violated it with her eyes open, and she has no cause to complain that she was punished for the violation of it.

The acquittal of Ward by a Kentucky jury, to which the Tribune refers, is magnified by that journal into a great outrage, disgraceful to the whole State of Kentucky. The Tribune

chooses, for purposes of its own, to assume that poor people in Kentucky may be shot down or put to pieces by rich men with perfect impunity. This is the gratuitous assumption of an abolition editor, who hates Kentucky, and hates the whole south. It is the gratuitous assertion of a man whose great aim and object is to array section against section, class against class, the poor against the rich, the servant against the master, and who would not scruple to say or do anything that tends to the advancement of his unholy object.

Now, we have more faith in the verdict of a Kentucky jury, taken from the body of the people, and whose sympathies are more with the people than with the aristocracy, than we have in the unscrupulous abolition fanatic of the Tribune.

Whilst we do not know enough about Ward's case to pronounce on its merits, we have good reason to believe that the excitement which has prevailed in regard to it was produced by outside abolition influences. The abolition journals of the country, that prate so loudly of philanthropy, have a queer way indeed of showing that admirable quality. They cry for the blood of Ward. Finding that the jury would not heed their clamor, and that he was acquitted, they rejoice in the uprising of a mighty mob to burn, destroy, and shed blood.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

ARRIVAL AT PORTLAND.—The steamer Cleopatra, from Liverpool for Quebec, put into Portland on the 6th inst. She left Liverpool on the 11th of April with 280 passengers and a full cargo of freight. The cause of her arrival at Portland was the blockade of ice in the St. Lawrence. Captain Salt reports that on the 19th he fell in with the Bellona, of Bristol, in a sinking state. He also reports that on the 25th, after leaving St. Johns, he fell in with large quantities of ice, by which he was surrounded and through which he found it impossible to make his way. At the same time he saw eighteen vessels similarly jammed in. After laying by for two days, he began to make headway slowly, but for 300 miles his course was through fields of ice. He brings no news of the "City of Glasgow."

EXECUTION AT ALBANY.—The sentence pronounced by the law upon John Hendrickson, Jr., of death, on account of having murdered his wife, some fourteen months since, by administering poison, was carried into effect in the jail in Albany on the 5th inst. The assemblage and excitement were so great that it was thought prudent to order out a detachment of the military to preserve order. The execution took place at half past eleven a.m. The wretched man asserted his innocence to the last. He died without a struggle.

THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD COMPANY have made an arrangement with Captain George Page, of this city, to convey passengers from the Baltimore railroad to Alexandria. Passengers going south will get breakfast on board the boat, and arrive at Alexandria in time for the cars leaving there at 7 o'clock. Passengers bound north, arriving at Alexandria by railroad at 4 o'clock, will drive on the boat, and reach the Washington depot in time to take the train at 5 o'clock.

WE learn from the Winchester Republican that the Merchants and Mechanics Bank at Morgan town, Virginia, was broken open on Tuesday night last. An entrance was effected by boring a hole of a dimension of several inches in the door, through which an iron bar was removed that secured the door. Fortunately, no money was stolen, as it was well secured in the vault, which baffled the attempts of the robbers.

THE ERICSSON.—The submarine explorers have succeeded, it is thought, in closing the ports, windows, hawse-holes and scuppers of this unfortunate vessel, and three pumps are ready, with a fourth being rigged. The raising will be commenced immediately. Capt. Ericsson thinks the engines will be found uninjured. The cost of raising the vessel will not be less than from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

PUGNACIOUS FISH.—When the steamer Uncle Sam was on her passage from Panama to San Francisco, on the 27th of March, in lat. 24, lon. 115 14, at 2 p.m. she received two severe blows, one on the port, and another on the starboard quarter. A moment after, an enormous whale was discovered in the wake of the boat, with a large cut in its side and bleeding profusely.

HYGIEA HOTEL.—The Secretary of War, upon a full view of all the facts of the case, promptly reconsidered his late decision, and has granted permission to the proprietors of the Hygiea Hotel, at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, to enlarge its dimensions according to the plan and specifications submitted.

TRIAL OF MRS. HAYS.—On Friday last Mrs. Hays was so ill that her physician pronounced it dangerous for her to be removed from her lodgings. She insisted that the trial should proceed in her absence, but the court adjourned until yesterday.

HEMPFIELD RAILROAD IN WHEELING, VIRGINIA.—A subscription of half a million of dollars to the stock of the Hempfield railroad by the corporation of that city, has been proposed, and is under discussion. The councils have passed an ordinance authorizing a popular vote to be taken on the subject.

A CALL FOR A WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION, to meet at Boston on the 24 of June, has been issued by Lucy Stone, Wendell Phillips, &c.—names which are synonymous with the "isms."

YUSEF, the distinguished Arab of J. Ross Brown's travels, passed through Frankfort on Friday, in company with Mr. Richards, of Scott county, with whom he came from Arabia to this country, and whose guest he now is.

(Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth.)

THE PRINTERS' NATIONAL UNION, which met at Buffalo last week, has adjourned, to meet next at Memphis, Tenn. A resolution was adopted not to encourage the employment of females as compositors.

COPPER ONE.—The editor of the Petersburg Democrat has been shown a specimen of ore taken from a vein on the boundary of Madison and Page counties. It is of a quartz formation, and seems to be very rich.

A mob at Peru, Illinois, lately destroyed \$1,500 worth of liquor owned by Mr. Baron, by boring holes in the casks. At LaSalle, Illinois, \$500 worth was similarly destroyed.

It is officially announced that the Albany Evening Journal will hereafter be known as the "State paper."

A BOSTON CONTAINING 101 TONS OF pig metal, from Clinton Furnace, Monongalia county, sank a few days ago at the Little Falls of the Monongalia.

BUTTER FOR NEW YORK.—One hundred and fifty packages of butter were recently shipped at St. Louis for New York.

Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The strategic position of the island of St. Petersburg is thus described in a recent number of the Austrian Lloyd: "The island of St. Petersburg, subdivided as it were into the additional islands of the Apothecary, the Petrovskoi, and a cluster of smaller ones, by the branches of the Neva, is the one which offers most interest, on account of a fort that sits built on a small island, distinctly visible in the distance from the tower of the admiralty. The fort forms an oblong square, with large outworks on St. Peter's island and two others. They are so arranged that ships sailing up the canals that flow between the islands can take shelter under the guns of the fort. It is rather fortunate for the citizens that they busy themselves about other things; otherwise they might well shudder if they did but reflect on the state reasons that led to the erection of this fort in the very heart of their beautiful capital. Seeing that the houses of the chief nobility are built all around it, the cannon on its walls would make sad suicidal havoc, if they should at any time be required to play. The fort rests on a low island, commanding nothing but the city, incapable of defending it, and which therefore can only have been built with hostile intent against the capital itself. Of course it still exists to serve as a last place of refuge for the Emperor and his principal chiefs, with their costliest valuables, in case the city should fall into the hands of any enemy on the one side, or should rise in insurrection on the other. This fort is exactly opposite the admiralty, and the instantaneous communication with it, and thus clearly enough reveals its true purpose. The arms of the Neva, where they are in immediate contact with its mouth, are totally defenceless. If Cronstadt, which serves as the lock and bolt to these islands, should turn out to be useless, the help of the city would be of no use, the fort being against its own breast, and the instant surrender of all the arches and pointed instruments that could be used as weapons at the outbreak of the dreaded insurrection. The garisons of the fortresses are almost doubled all over the country, and martial law prevails with unmitigated severity. At Hermandstadt, twenty-seven more persons were condemned to imprisonment for life, and twenty years of banishment, for the time being. Your country's cause might be retarded for an indefinite period, should you be too hasty on the present occasion."

From Hungary we have news dated Pesth, April 3. One of its most telling items is, the military authorities in Transylvania and some parts of Hungary have ordered the instantaneous surrender of all the arches and pointed instruments that could be used as weapons at the outbreak of the dreaded insurrection. The garisons of the fortresses are almost doubled all over the country, and martial law prevails with unmitigated severity. At Hermandstadt, twenty-seven more persons were condemned to imprisonment for life, and twenty years of banishment, for the time being. Your country's cause might be retarded for an indefinite period, should you be too hasty on the present occasion."

We are exhausted by our last exertions, and the abundant bleeding of our country's cause, and were not likely to rush into any new attempt at revolution for a great lapse of time. At this point, we thought it well to pause, and the nation, before venturing fresh attempts to recover its liberties, should first recover its strength and vigor, bodily as well as morally; but the oppression is so entirely intolerable, that the people, like the Israelites of old, increase in courage, boldness, and resolution, under the burdens of despotism, and are trembling with impatience to fight again.

These accounts are of decided interest in connexion with the state of Europe, and serve to indicate the character and dimensions which the pending war is likely to assume.

The "City of Glasgow."

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce.

GENTLEMEN: Many inquiries being made at our office as to any particulars we can furnish of the City of Glasgow, we have been left Liverpool on the 1st of March, and had not arrived at Philadelphia on the 8th of April, and some anxiety being felt for her safety, we consider it our duty to lay the following particulars before the public, for the benefit of those who may have friends on board that vessel:

The vessel was in a state of perfect efficiency at starting, the compasses having been adjusted within five days of sailing. The number of persons on board was 373 souls, including infants, being equal to 339 statute adults, and 74 officers and crew, the vessel being 1,087 tons register.

The water on board was the government allowance for forty days, besides which there is the power of obtaining condensed water. The provisions on board were 11b. per head of fresh and salt meats per day for forty-six days, besides rather more than six tons of potatoes and vegetables, and 3½ tons of tea, coffee, and sugar, as well as other smaller stores, &c. The stores of flour, &c., were 11b. per head, and are calculated to last sixty or seventy days.

The coals on board were for a passage of twenty-five or twenty-six days. We believe the vessel to be detained in the ice on the banks of Newfoundland, and unable to make her way out of it; in corroboration of which view the Baltic steamer was three days in the vicinity of the coast, and was nine days in it, and a sailing vessel some years ago, in the same place, was thirty days in it without being able to move.

The steamers of our line having been before tried under canvas, (and this steamer having been for several days under it against adverse winds), are capable of going to the westward with the same ease and speed as to the eastward, and it is our wish that, whenever necessary and practicable, such a course should be adopted, in case of any derangement of the machinery, which we do not anticipate. Sailing vessels which left this port a month before the City of Glasgow, had just arrived.

For these reasons we ourselves feel no anxiety for her safety.

We remain, sirs, yours respectfully,

RICHARDSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL, 4th month 21, 1854.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin of Saturday.

Terrible Steamboat Explosion on the Delaware.

LAURELTON LOSS OF HUMAN LIFE.—SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.—A NUMBER OF HORSES DESTROYED.—Last night, about 11 o'clock, the steam boat Pennsylvania was coming down the Delaware near Bordentown, with a number of canal boats in tow, when her boiler exploded with a tremendous report, and with fatal effect. The scalding steam pervaded the deck of the boat, blinding those who were not killed outright, and creating a frightful confusion.

As soon as comparative order was restored, the wants of the sufferers were attended to. One of the firemen of the boat was so dreadfully scalded, that he died in a very short time. A colored man, who was also employed as a fireman, was very badly scalded, but will, it is thought, recover.

Two of the canal boatmen were so badly injured that they died soon after the accident. A man and a boy belonging to the canal boats have been missing since the mishap. It is believed they were blown overboard and drowned.

Three of the sufferers, named William Eppeheimer, Alexander Williams, and Martin O'Mally, were put on board the steamer Thomas Reany this morning, for the purpose of being brought to the city and taken to the Pennsylvania hospital. O'Mally, who was employed as a driver on the tow-path, died in great agony while on the road to the city.

The Pennsylvania was built for a city tug, and she was sold some time since to the Philadelphia Steam-Tug and Navigation Company, and last summer entirely new boilers were put in. The force of the explosion was forward, which accounts for the destruction among the horses.

The accident is attributed to a flaw in the iron. This explosion is the most serious of the kind that has ever taken place upon the Delaware.

with war has struck some blows, which put upon the question, or except the most probable case of a return to accepted negotiations, with a sort of armistice. The Polish section of these revolutionary committees in London has, however, (some say in consequence of government intimations,) thought that it could begin its action without waiting for further developments, and that it need not be so cautious as the exiles of other nations, the outbreak of an insurrection in Poland being not likely to displace the western cabinets. Accordingly, a democratic rising throughout Prussia, Poland, and particularly in Warsaw, has been decided upon; and our informant adds, "it will have broken out before you receive these lines, unless some unexpected event should occur to prevent it." We hope for the movement is premature and can do nothing but mischief.

One of the Hungarian exiles in Paris, on a temporary visit, or perhaps mission, in London, having spoken to Lord Palmerston, the noble Viscount is reported to have said: "I wish that I could succeed in gaining over, and the sooner the better, both Prussia and Austria. We should be much stronger without this German alliance than we shall be with it. The best you can do at present is to keep perfectly quiet. Austria approaches the scene of the war. Then, but only then, you may, if you should think it advisable, do something. It is not impossible that you may even be called upon to do it. But once more, I tell you, *bonnes paix*, for the time being. Your country's cause might be retarded for an indefinite period, should you be too hasty on the present occasion."

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[Since the above was received, the telegraph has announced the death of Eppeheimer.]

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.—We keep always on hand a general assortment of the above goods, such as coats, cloths, piano covers, leather preservers, and all goods made of this material.

PA. avenue, between 9th and 10th streets. Dec 10-3m

THE EXECUTION AMONG THE FILIBUSTERS.

Arthur Morrison, one of the most devoted and fondly-attached wife, and a child five years old, in Illinois, the place of his birth. He had written to her to come out, and sent her the necessary means to do so; and about two months since this devoted woman left her home and friends, with a heart brayed with hope to meet the object of her love and fealty.

About one month ago she arrived with her child on our shores, and then for the first time learned that her husband had been enticed to join the filibusters. She immediately wrote to him, informing him of her arrival, and begging him to come to her and abandon his unjustifiable enterprise. Morrison received this letter, and instantly set about fulfilling his duties as a man and a citizen, by abandoning the camp of the filibusters and starting for San Francisco.

But he "counted without his host," for Mr. Walker immediately despatched a party in pursuit, which overtook Morrison near San Diego, and compelled him to return with them. A second letter from his wife soon after reached him, and the unhappy man determined to leave Lower California and return to his family, which needed his presence at all hazards.

In order to effect this, Morrison entered into a combination with ten others to desert at the first opportunity. This determination was carried into execution, with as little delay as possible. A second letter from his wife soon after reached him, and the unhappy man determined to leave Lower California and return to his family, which needed his presence at all hazards.

Tongue cannot tell, or language depict the sufferings of that devoted wife and mother, who now stands on our soil, homeless, friendless, and alone, with a young child in her arms, and the friends of her existence, unknown to all around her, and her helpless orphan dependent on her for support. Such is one of the incidents connected with the filibustering expedition.—San Francisco Sun.

THE ERICSSON.—The extraordinary height of water in the North river, caused by the recent floods, has seriously impeded the work of raising the Ericsson. A swift outward current, with uninterrupted high water, has been experienced for several days, covering the ship completely, except a portion of the upper deck amidships. She lies flat in the mud, so low that the main deck would be completely under water at low tide. It has therefore become necessary to discover and close a large number of openings, including two ports, instead of one, as at first supposed, one window, and the hawse-holes and scuppers. Two men, in submarine armor, have been engaged in the tedious exploration of the ship's interior, and the openings, it is thought, are now mostly closed, so that the pumps will be able to come to work, with a probability of speedily raising her. Three steam pumps are already rigged, and a fourth will be put on to-day; three of them capable of discharging sixty barrels each per minute. Captain Ericsson has no doubt that the engine will be found uninjured materially, and in a few days after raising will be in working order again.

The Raising of the Ericsson.

The Ericsson lies easily in a soft bottom near the dock of the Cunard steamers, in Jersey City. She stands perfectly upright, her two tall masts and funnels, and the upper portion of the hull, when she lay at the wharf. At high tide the wheel-house deck is about two feet out of water, and the saloon deck and her bow-rail just on a level with it. When the tide is out the water falls below the main rail of the ship, leaving her upper works in full view. Captain Benson, with his wrecking schooner, the Rio Grande,